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terested in ferns for five or six years, sent me a lot of living plants of *Woodsia obtusa* for *W. ilvensis*. Just a look at the stems would have prevented this mistake, for even the manuals mention the obscure joint near the base of the stipe of the latter species.

Things did not always run smoothly, and there were critical moments when some of us hardly knew "where to get off." The detailed account of these moments should remain in the unwritten history of the Society, because peace was made after each period of hostilities, and probably the majority of the members did not know there had been any altercations. Indeed, there are but few members left from the early days. The list of May, 1920, shows just eight who joined in 1895 or before, and only 36 more who came in between that year and the end of 1902. This total of 44 is not a large proportion of the "flourishing society of one hundred or more members" which Mr. Winslow discovered in that year. It is a much smaller proportion of the 264 in the latest list.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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### The Ferns of Baltimore and Vicinity.

C. E. WATERS

In this JOURNAL for April-July, 1919, is an account of the ferns of the District of Columbia, by W. R. Maxon. By putting in the proper place names and making some few other changes, his account would do very well for the Baltimore region. The geological features are much the same and the difference in latitude, as well as in altitude, is so slight that there are few species on either list which are not on the other. It will not be necessary, therefore, to repeat all the names but only to point out the differences or to comment on particular species.

In 1837, Dr. Wm. E. Aikin published a catalog of the plants found in the vicinity of Baltimore. In 1888, Basil Sollers, a most enthusiastic amateur well known to the writer, published a "Check List of Plants" found in the same region. In this list are all the plants mentioned by Aikin, as well as those in Ward's "Flora" of the District of Columbia, because the latter were to be looked for near Baltimore. My account includes data from Aikin and from Sollers.

#### OPHIOGLOSSACEAE.

*Ophioglossum vulgatum* L. Found in only a few places and always in damp woods. It has never been seen in the open grassy situations where it is so frequently found in New England.

*Botrychium virginianum* (L.) Swartz. The dwarf fruiting forms, 4 or 5 inches high, which were ill-advisedly called *B. gracile* Pursh, occur in places where the conditions appear not to be the most favorable.

*Botrychium obliquum* Muhl., var. *oneidense* B. D. Gilbert. This was found two or three times in wet soil in thick woods.

*Botrychium neglectum* Wood. The discovery of three or four dozen plants east of Towson, Balto. Co., was a definite extension of the southward range of this fern, unless the fern found by Egerton near Ellicott City, Howard Co., and called *B. simplex*, was really *neglectum*. The plants found near Towson were in a little thicket at the edge of open woods.

*Botrychium simplex* E. Hitchcock. See note above. The writer was told by Egerton that the few plants were in the corner of a field in which cows were pastured, so that the station was destroyed.

#### OSMUNDACEAE.

*Osmunda regalis* L. Plants growing in dense shade have pinnules much resembling the leaflets of the honey locust.

*Osmunda cinnamomea* L., var. *glandulosa* Waters. The type locality is near Glen Burnie, Anne Arundel Co., where it was first seen in 1901. By July the characteristic glandular hairs had turned to a rusty brown, so that the plant seemed to be infected with a rust. This is what attracted attention to it.

SCHIZAEACEAE.

*Lygodium palmatum* (Bernh.) Swartz. This is not in the list of Sollers, but he afterwards knew of the chief station, a swamp on the turnpike from Baltimore to Washington. It is not found there any more.

POLYPODIACEAE.

*Polypodium polypodioides* (L.) Watt. Found in the District but not near Baltimore.

*Lorinseria areolata* (L.) Presl. A Coastal Plain plant, but there is one small patch in wet woods on the Piedmont about 300 feet above sea-level.

At Glen Burnie, where it is very abundant, there can be found many curious "*obtusilobata*" forms intermediate between the typical fertile and sterile fronds. There is nothing to indicate that they are the result of accident, like the corresponding forms of *Onoclea sensibilis*.

*Asplenium Bradleyi* D. C. Eaton. Found by J. H. Brummell. Growing on a high rocky cliff and on neighboring rocks on the upper Patapsco River.

*Asplenium montanum* Willd. On my first visit to the *Bradleyi* station this fern was found growing with it, but in much smaller numbers. These two species are now nearly if not quite extinct at this place.

*Asplenium ebenoides* R. R. Scott. A single plant was found on an outcrop of limestone near Towson, Balto. Co.

*Asplenium pinnatifidum* Nutt. This has not been found in the region, but it is not scarce on rocks along

the Susquehanna above Port Deposit. Two or three fronds from there have each a few areolate veins of exactly the same shape as those of *Camptosorus*.

*Asplenium ruta-muraria* L. This was reported by Aikin, but has not since been found, although there are numerous outcrops of limestone in Baltimore Co.

*Dryopteris phegopteris* (L.) C. Chr. This was listed by Aikin, but one would not expect to find it so far out of its range. For several years a special look-out was kept for it, and many plants of *D. hexagonoptera* which closely resembled it were found.

*Dryopteris Dryopteris* (L.) Christ. In 1894 a little colony of this was found in a railroad cut about one mile from Towson. Although not two yards from the rails, they persisted there for years. Not listed by Aikin or Sollers.

*Dryopteris simulata* Davenport. Enormous patches of this were found in October, 1894, at Glen Burnie, Anne Arundel Co., two months before it was described by Davenport.

*Dryopteris Goldiana* (Hook.) A. Gray. Perhaps twenty-five plants, in two widely separated localities, have been found. Not listed by Aikin or Sollers.

*Dryopteris Clintoniana* (D. C. Eaton) Dowell. A very few plants doubtfully referred to this species, have been found. Not listed by Aikin or Sollers.

*Dryopteris Boottii* (Tuckerman) Underwood. One plant was found near the Gunpowder River, about twelve miles due north of Baltimore. It was in a roadside thicket and could not be found on a later visit. Another plant was found at Glen Burnie years ago. It was a large clump two years ago, owing to the branching of the rhizome. Not listed by Aikin or Sollers.

*Dryopteris spinulosa* (Muell.) Kuntze. Not listed by Aikin or Sollers, but not uncommon. Vars. *intermedium* and *dilatatum* were listed by Aikin but not by Soll-

ers. The first is not rare, but the second must be a mistake.

*Pteretis nodulosa* (Michx.) Nieuwland. Two stations on the Gunpowder River, at one of which the first specimens reported south of Pennsylvania were found, are now deeply submerged, owing to the construction of a new dam. There is at least one station on the Patapsco, not far from Alberton, Balto. Co.

*Filix bulbifera* (L.) Underw. This was listed by Aikin, but has not been seen in recent years. On the limestone outcrops there are no places known to the writer which seem quite suited to this fern.

#### EQUISETACEAE.

*Equisetum arvense* L. Quite common in Baltimore Co., especially along railroads, but it has not been seen in Anne Arundel Co., which lies entirely on the Coastal Plain.

*Equisetum sylvaticum* L. Listed by Aikin and found by Sollers near Ruxton, Baltimore Co. This place could not be found by the writer, but some years ago he found a colony at Bare Hills, a serpentine outcrop in Baltimore Co.

#### LYCOPODIACEAE.

*Lycopodium clavatum* L. Listed by Aikin. Found by the writer at Loch Raven, the part of the Gunpowder River dammed up for the Baltimore water supply. The plants were at such a level that they must have been submerged when the new dam was built. It fruited very sparingly.

*Lycopodium carolinianum* L. Listed by Sollers as having been found just outside of the limits of the area included in his list: that is a square of twenty-five miles on a side, with the City Hall of Baltimore at the center.

*Lycopodium adpressum* (Chapman) Lloyd & Underwood. Not listed by Aikin or Sollers, but found by the writer at Glen Burnie over twenty years ago.

*Lycopodium tristachyum* Pursh. This plant was first seen by the writer in Maine and New Hampshire. It was a great surprise to find it near Rockville, Md., not far outside of the Washington area. It has not been seen near Baltimore.

#### SELAGINELLACEAE.

*Selaginella rupestris* (L.) Spring. One station at Loch Raven on the Gunpowder River is so far above the new level of the water that it is safe. The region is now a game refuge and any violator of the law would have a long, roundabout, cross-country walk to get to the plants. The species was listed by Aikin.

#### ISOETACEAE.

As far as the writer knows, no species of Isoetes has been found, although there are many places that seem to be ideal for these plants.

Of the species listed by Maxon, seven have not been found, but there are four, or possibly five (*Botrychium simplex*) in the Baltimore area which do not occur in the District of Columbia. In addition there are two well-marked varieties, *Osmunda cinnamomea glandulosa* and *Botrychium obliquum oneidense*, which are not mentioned by Maxon. The first of these should surely be found, as it is a Coastal Plain plant which has been collected in Mississippi and New Jersey, as well as in the type locality.

It did not seem worth while to include above a number of less marked, and perhaps entirely vegetative forms, which occur: such for instance, as the different forms of the "lady fern," or a depauperate form of *Dennstedtia punctilobula* which B. D. Gilbert, against

my protest, named var. *nana*. The latter is now under water at the Gunpowder.

Gray's Manual credits Maryland with *Botrychium simplex*, probably on account of Egerton's specimens and with *B. neglectum* (*ramosum*), almost certainly because of the plants found by the writer. One other species, *Dryopteris Dryopteris*, seems to be at the limit of its range.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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### What the Latin Names Mean—II.

*glabellu*—Lat. little and smooth.

*glandulosa*—Lat. with little glands, i. e., hairs with round, often sticky heads.

*Goldiana*—for John Goldie, 1793–1886, a Scotchman who traveled and collected in eastern North America in the early 19th century.

*hexagonoptera*—Gr. six-angled-wing; referring to the shape of the wings which occur along the midrib between the pinnae in this fern.

*ilvensis*—Lat. of Ilva, the ancient name of the Island of Elba.

*incisum*—Lat. cut into deep, sharp teeth.

*intermedia*—Lat. in between, intermediate.

*lanceolatum*—Lat. In botanical usage meaning shaped like a lance-head; referring to the shape of the leaf-segments.

*lanosa*—Lat. woolly; referring to the character of the pubescence.

*latiusculum*—Lat. rather broad; referring to the shape of the pinules of the American bracken as contrasted with those of the European.

*Lonchitis*—Gr. a lance, an ancient name for some plant with lance-shaped parts.

*Lunaria*—Lat. moon-wort.

*marginalis*—Lat. on the edge; referring to the position of the sori.

*minus*—Lat. smaller.

*montanum*—Lat. of mountains.

*neglectum*—Lat. slighted; the name given perhaps because the species was not recognized in the chief botanical manuals of that time.

*nodulosa*—Lat. with little knots or knobs; referring to the fruiting segments.